

What Is A Man?

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TEXT—What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?—Psalm 8:4.



As man is seen in the mass, how insignificant he is! What is one among the four hundred million Chinese? What is one man of the billion and a half of the human race? From those standpoints man has no more significance than the insects that can hardly be seen with the naked eye. The most of us drop out of life and not a ripple of interest is created on the surface of society. On the other hand as we look at man as he is seen in his real being, as he is represented to us in the scriptures, how great does he appear! Only a little lower than the angels, crowned with honor and glory, and given dominion over the creatures. An old poet has very well expressed our thought in this way:

"An heir of glory! frail child of dust! Helpless, immortal! insect infinite! A worm! a god! I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost."

Or, as Pascal has said: "The grandeur of littleness, the excellence of corruption, the majesty of meanness of man."

We must keep in mind that the question is, What is man that thou art mindful of him? It is God that is in mind here, his estimate of man. In the first place man is mortal, that is, he is like all beings composed of flesh, bones and blood; he is born, he lives, he dies. Now if that were all could we say that God has put his mind upon him? What has God done for man as an animal? If man would obey God's laws would he not be stronger, more comely in person, would he not be better housed, have more beautiful and pleasant surroundings?

But man is a moral being, and here we are approaching the image of God. Here we may include in the likeness of God the intellect also. As a moral being man is accountable to God. Here is also the realm of conscience, the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong. And here we may find that the thoughtfulness of God receives emphasis. Every provision is made for man's moral perfection. If a conflict arises between the merely physical and the moral, the moral is preferred, and rightly so, because it is in this that the relationship between God and man is more clearly shown. Every man has a conscience unless indeed he may have put it to death by his own neglect or abuse of it. And God does not leave man with the capacity of distinguishing between right and wrong without a criterion of right, and we have the Bible. We have, too, the advantages that come from association with men and women of high moral character, and we have the immaculate life of Jesus Christ, which a late writer has spoken of in the term, "the moral glory of Jesus Christ."

But we must recognize likewise in a quality that lifts him still nearer to God, and realize his spiritual relationship to God. It is helpful to many in studying the constitution of man, to look on him as composed of three parts, body, soul and spirit, the latter

referring to his deathless spirit, and the faculty in him that is intended to respond to God, and does so respond, or is in open rebellion against him. As to the spiritual part of man, most specific provision has been made, and here is the realm of the impact of God with man in the person of Jesus Christ. God was manifest in the flesh and brought himself into the place where it became possible for him to have perfect communion with man. Here is the realm of redemption, and it is in connection with this redemption that we get the truest idea of the natural man.

There is no use denying that man thinks very highly of himself, and it is the spontaneous disposition of man, when asked as to his moral or spiritual state, to say that he is perfectly right. The redemptive work of Jesus Christ throws the searchlight on man, and he sees himself as God sees him, and gets the correct answer to the question, What is man that God should think upon him and visit him? In the first place he is not right. He is not just slightly wrong. Taking the teaching of the only book that has ever fairly depicted man, we must concede that the picture is gruesome and sad. At the very beginning of the race when man had not gotten far from the state of perfect innocence, it was said that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. Job said that if he attempted to justify himself his mouth would condemn him. David said that all men are gone astray, that they had altogether become filthy, that there was not one that did good, no, not one. Isaiah saw that all of man's professed righteousness was as filthy rags, and that his iniquities like the wind had taken him away. Jesus Christ spoke of some men as a generation of vipers, and questioned whether out of them, being evil, any good thing could come. The picture that Paul gives in his letters to the Romans and Galatians is one that makes us shudder. Thus is man as God thinks on him, and there is nothing less that God could do for him but to redeem him out of his wretchedness and misery and death. As God thus saw him he saw in him the most glowing possibilities of future greatness and glory. The glory of the Christian religion is that it makes provision for man's regeneration, not simply his spiritual inward regeneration, but the regeneration of man in his whole being. Twice-born men can be numbered this minute by the tens of thousands, men whose present is as different from the past as day is from night. God sees in every man, however low, an angel that is more beautiful than the angel that the sculptor sees in the block of marble.

In the history of the human race God has visited them in judgment, in mercy. In the person of Jesus Christ God visited Jerusalem about nineteen hundred years ago, and the saddest moment in the history of Israel was when she did not recognize the day of her visitation, and to this day God is visiting Israel in judgment. As God now sees man in his sinful condition, and thinks on him, he wants to visit him, and wishes to see in man his own image now so marred and restored. To show this thoughtfulness and desire to visit man in mercy he made the greatest sacrifice that it was possible for him to make, even that of his son.

In Time of Temptation.

There is in the heart of every man an earnest desire to know how he may be victorious in the time of temptation. Temptation is not sin, though yielding is sin, but there is one sure way of escaping from the overwhelming power of the tempter, and that is to keep busy. When David was idle he sinned, when Peter was not toiling he failed, and it was when they were drifting idly along in Christian experience that you denied your Master. The secret of victorious life is to keep busy. The old saying is quite true. "The idle brain is the Devil's workshop."

Christian's Hidden Life.

A Christian possesses a life in common with all other men, and another life in common with all other Christians and with God. While it can be said of the whole human family, "In him we live and move and have our being," it can be said of the Christian only, "Your life is hid with Christ in God." The life of the Christian is distinguished by its pure spirituality, and is of such a refined and sanctified nature that without this, it cannot be supposed to exist. The properties of the Christian's life are such that everything that is not Christlike is forever excluded from being ranked with it. This life has its origin in God, hence it is hidden. All life originating in God in its essence is concealed.

Self Restraint.

If one can keep sweetness of thought and calmness of poise, when bitter and rebellious feelings press hard and close upon the tortured soul—that must be the victory of overcoming; that must hold its own reward, somewhere, by adding strong

fiber to character. That is the time to remember, to the exclusion of complaint, that to be overcomers we must have something to overcome. Aye, and they must be hard things, which press severely on a weak point, in character or temperament, in order that the weakest link in our chain may be fully tested.

Law of Love.

In order to be satisfied even with the best people, we need to be content with little, and to bear a great deal. Even the most perfect people have many imperfections, and we ourselves have no fewer. Our faults combined with theirs make mutual toleration a difficult matter, but we only "fulfill the law of Christ" by bearing one another's burdens.—Fenelon.

It is a common plea of the faint-hearted that success depends mainly on luck. I am no believer in luck, and the man who is content to wait for a stroke of good fortune, will probably wait till he has a stroke of paralysis.—Sir F. Treves.

science, in the face of the decadence, now threatening French taste, to join their ranks.

Several branches, it is announced, are being formed in the provinces and abroad.

No Immediate Use for Them.

She (after the quarrel)—I shall send back your ring and other presents tomorrow.

He—Oh, there's no hurry. I don't expect to be engaged again for a week or two.

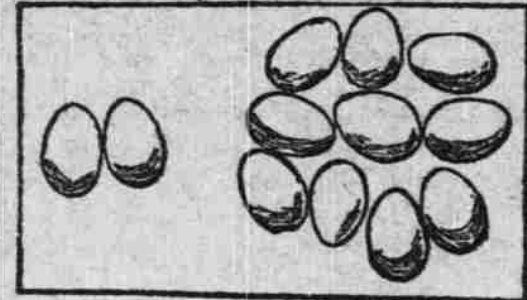
EGGS FROM THE FARM

Should Be Gathered Often and Kept in Dry Place.

In Handling, Marketing and Shipping They Should Not Be Exposed to Draughts and Should Be Properly Protected.

(By N. E. CHAPMAN.)
The common causes of loss may be classed under several heads: Small eggs, dirty eggs, breakage, shrunken and rotten eggs, moldy and flavored eggs. Eggs must weigh two ounces or over to be classed as No. 1. Lighter eggs should be consumed on the farm, rather than be sold at a reduced price. Like eggs too small, eggs abnormally large or misshapen should be used at home, for such will be easily crushed in the case, and are always classed as "seconds."

About five eggs out of each hundred marketed are classed as "dirty."



Out of Every Dozen Eggs That Leave the Farm, but Ten Are Fit to Be Delivered to Customer.

ties." These are stained, smeared, muddy, or covered with filth. The odor of whatever soils the egg will soon penetrate the shell and flavor the contents. Market eggs should never be washed, as they take odors more rapidly and soon are stale. Eggs may be washed, however, for use at home. Eggs carried to market in bran are generally classed as "dirty."

The bran adheres to the shell, and is difficult to remove. It is estimated that eight per cent of the eggs are broken in moving from producer to consumer. Checked, dented or leaking eggs soon sour, and must be marketed at greatly reduced prices. If checked or broken on the way to market, they should be taken home for use in the family.

Eggs should be gathered often and kept in a cool, dry place until the first opportunity for marketing. Broody hens should be taken from the nests at once, and confined by themselves, unless needed for hatching purposes. After the hatching season is over, all roosters should be sold or confined, and not allowed to run with the laying flock during the summer. Hens will lay more eggs, and be in better health without the male birds. Infertile eggs are far superior for preserving, shipping and storing.

Sixty-five per cent of the contents of a fresh egg is water; and because of a porous shell this evaporates rapidly under most conditions, resulting in loss of weight and value. As soon as the newly-laid egg cools, an air-cell appears, which increases in size as the contents shrink from evaporation. Shrunken eggs may be detected by "candling," or by gently shaking when held to the ear. When the "gurgle" of the contents is distinct, the egg is questionable. The membrane of such eggs is often ruptured in handling and shipping, resulting in "frothy" eggs, of poor quality. In the summer, eggs should receive the same care and consideration as sweet milk and cream, and be marketed daily, if possible. They should not be exposed to draughts of warm air.



Have Only Uniform, Standard-Bred, Laying Stock.

and should be protected from the rays of the sun and moisture, in handling, marketing and shipping.

Moisture is the main cause of rotten eggs. Nests on the ground or in wet straw, together with damp cellars and moist "fillers" in egg cases, are mainly responsible for this condition. A fresh egg will absorb odors as rapidly as fresh milk. Mustiness or moldy growth in egg-cases or fillers will taint the egg and lower its quality. Eggs should not be stored in musty cellars, or in rooms with fruit, vegetables or fish. The chickens should never be allowed to drink filthy water, be fed musty grain or strong-flavored vegetables, as onions and garlic, nor given access to decaying meat or substances that will flavor the product and impair its quality.

Cutting Cowpeas.

Cowpeas may be cut with the mower, and after getting at least a full day's sun the vines are raked up and generally lie another day in the wind-row. They are then bunched up in small bunches and after another day or two put into larger bunches and let stand as long as weather permits, when they are drawn to the barn.

OATS AND BARLEY STUBBLE

Land Should Be Plowed in August to Allow Sufficient Time for the Weeds to Rot.

If the oats and barley land is to be drilled to grain in the fall, it should be plowed in August to give time for the weeds to rot and the ground to settle, says a writer in the Baltimore American. If the ground is dry and so hard as to make it impossible to plow, put three horses in the sulky cultivator. A better implement is the steel cutaway disk. Set the teeth to run deep and cut the ground over. By harrowing the field lengthwise and then across, most of the weeds can be turned under and the hard surface broken up, making it much easier to plow as soon as the August rains set in. The stubble and weeds should be plowed under and not burnt, as these, when rotted, add to the fertility of the soil and tend to make it capable of holding more moisture. Long stalk or straw manure should either be spread evenly over the field and plowed under or used as a top dressing after the grain is drilled in. If the manure is rotted and fine, spread it on top of the plowed ground and harrow it in as soon as spread. The quickest and most economical method is to use a spreader, as it can then be spread evenly and just the right quantity to the acre. One of the great advantages in the use of the spreader is in cutting up the lumps and straw portions as it is being spread. Two men with a two-horse spreader will haul and spread more manure than four men will spread from wagon or cart. The manure should not be put out in little piles, but spread direct from the wagon and harrowed into the top soil before it dries. There is then no loss of fertility.

DAMAGE BY ALFALFA WEEVIL

Larvae From Eggs Laid in Stems of Plants Work Much Injury by Feeding Upon the Buds.

Although in the middle west no alfalfa harming insect has yet caused widespread damage, Utah farmers have a serious pest to contend with known as the alfalfa weevil. It made its first appearance in 1907, coming from Europe. The adult weevil is a hard-shelled beetle, about 3-16 inch long, brown in color with a darker



Adult Male of the Alfalfa Weevil, Greatly Enlarged.

stripe down the back. It lives over winter in sheltered places much the same as chinch bugs and in the early spring lays its eggs in the alfalfa stems. The larvae from these eggs do the damage by feeding upon the buds for a period of about six weeks if unmolested.

Control methods recommended by the Utah station include keeping the alfalfa growing rapidly in the spring by disking or spring tooth, removing the first crop as soon as serious injury occurs, followed with thorough spring tooth and brush dragging, and rotation of alfalfa every four or five years. As with chinch bugs it is advisable to keep out of the way places clean of sheltering grass and refuse and securing the co-operation of whole communities in fighting the pest.

Horses for Deep Plowing.

Deep plowing is essential to good farming to increase fertility and moisture for better crops. Heavy draft horses, says the Live Stock Journal, are the first essential for deep plowing and big loads. Deep and shallow plowing has had a long time controversy and the deep plowing has won the victory for better farming by the scientific experts at the agricultural colleges, and farmers who have good draft-horse teams plow deep, and the farmers with light scrub teams must still skin along and put up with light crops until they can get the heavy draft teams that can pull a big 16-inch plow down to the beam that will produce big crops.

A Stitch in Time.

Don't forget to fix the fences. A trip around the pasture and field fences now and then will often save trouble, strength, and the time of having to drive the cattle back into the pasture. Animals are almost human when it comes to going where some one does not want them. Remove the suggestion, therefore, by not allowing any sags in the wire or any loose or decayed posts in the line. A well-kept fence is an indication of a good farmer.—C. P. Bull, Associate in Farm Crops, University Farm, St. Paul.

Feeding Effects Wool.

Proper and intelligent feeding adds to the quality of every kind of live stock or product the feeder may have to put on the market. Even the wool that comes from the back of the sheep is good, bad or indifferent, according to the manner in which it has been fed.

Keeping Grain Land Busy.

The waste land lying idle after the wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and corn are harvested is craving for something to produce. A good seeding of winter vetch, crimson or rape will improve the soil and give early pastures.

GOOD JOKES

TWO NEIGHBORS.

Two neighbors kept hens and quarreled because they scratched each other's potato rows up. One sold his hens unknown to the other, who made a large run and fastened his hens up, saying:

"Now, the first hen I see in my garden I shall shoot."

Next day he saw a hen scratching as usual, so he got the gun and shot it, then threw it over his neighbor's rails, saying, "Take your hen!" The hen was picked up, taken in, and cooked.

The following days the same thing happened. Still the neighbor took them up and said nothing, till the seventh came over and hit him on the head. Then he picked it up and threw it back at his neighbor, saying: "Eat your old hens. We are tired of eating them, and prefer a little pheasant. I sold my hens over a month since!"—Tit-Bits.

Helping the Horses.

A man riding on the front platform of a downtown horse car in a city where horse cars still run noticed standing beside him a tired looking Irishman who held a heavy bundle on his shoulder.

"Why don't you set that bundle down on the platform?" asked the gentleman.

"Sure," said the Celt, "these poor horses have all they can do to drag the car and the pay-ple. O'll carry the bundle."

Not in Vain.

Henry never knew stairs could be so frolicsome and alpine until that midnight. He had reached the turning point of his perilous journey when his wife appeared, armed with the well-known candle and poker.

"You're drunk, Henry!" she cried, vindictively. "You're drunk!" "Well, if I ain't," responded Henry demurely, "I've spent \$3.65 for nothing at all."

And he wept.—Judge.

A THREAT.



Mr. Bug—Say, old man, quit that or I'll tell all the mosquitos in the neighborhood to come around and bite the stuffing out of you.

Getting Worse.

The man who goes to pieces
Won't father many hits,
Because time just increases
The fragmentary bits.

Thankful.

Giles met an acquaintance on the street the other day, although he artfully tried to avoid him.

"Hello, Giles, deah boy!" exclaimed the other. "So glad to see you. I'm going to London next week; can I do anything for you?"

"No, going's enough, thanks," replied Giles, moving on.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Strike Broken.

Master of the House—See here, Mary Ann, where's my dinner?

Slavey—Theer ain't agoin' to be no dinner, if you please, sir.

"What's that! No dinner?"

"No, sir. The missus came 'ome from jail this afternoon, an' ate up heverythink in th' 'ouse!"

The Lure of It.

"She chose a life in the ranks of the chorus, I understand, rather than become millady's maid."

"Well, why shouldn't she? There's a great deal of difference, when you come to think of it, between being Fanchon St. Claire and Maggie Peters."

Merely Unfortunate.

"There is some dark secret connected with his son's career in college."

"Nothing involving moral turpitude. He struck out the day of the big match, with the bases full."

Paradoxical Progress.

"What's the best way to get forward?"

"Get backing."

Matter of Taste.

He—I never see your great friend, the baroness, with you now. Have you quarreled?

She—Oh, no; but our frocks don't go well together just at present, so we are careful never to be seen with each other.

Rather Risky.

Edith—How many times did you refuse Jack before you married him?

Alice—Only once. He seemed so discouraged I was afraid to try it a second time.

English Geography.

A professor from Iowa went to England last summer, and was introduced to a professor from one of the English universities. He met the American and said:

"I met one of your colleagues last summer. We had another professor from Ohio to visit us."

"But I am from Iowa."

"Iowa, indeed! How very interesting! I am sure the other gentleman called it Ohio."—Publisher's Weekly.

HE HAD RIDDEN IN ONE.



Nilson—The Pullman Car Co. paid a dividend of 15 per cent. last year. Blison—It would be twice as much if they made the porters whack up.

Above the Fashions.

Though trains not any more are seen on women's skirts, please note, Night wears the "trailing garments" still Of which Longfellow wrote.

Probably Shrank, Too.

A young chap entered the water at Atlantic City in a 40-cent suit of blue flannel. As he splashed about he was joined by a girl friend. The girl flashed her bright eyes over the tumbling expanse of sea and then, with a sigh of delight, she said:

"Isn't the water blue today?" "It's shameful," said the man, with a hot blush, "it's perfectly shameful how this cheap bathing flannel runs."

Resignation.

"The court of appeals has decided in our favor," announced the younger lawyer.

"H'm!" mused the head of the firm, in a melancholy tone, "Case tried only once. Well"—and he recovered his equanimity by a great effort—"I suppose we must be satisfied to let it go at that."—Puck.

Exchange of Courtesies.

"This man who wants board on credit claims to be a foreign nobleman."

"Show you any proof?" asked the proprietor.

"Showed me a photograph of a castle."

"Well I have no objection to you showing him a photograph of a ham sandwich."

Needless Expense.

"Father," asked the girl who was going to marry a poor man, "do you think I ought to take a course of household economics? They offer a lovely one at Briny Moore for \$300."

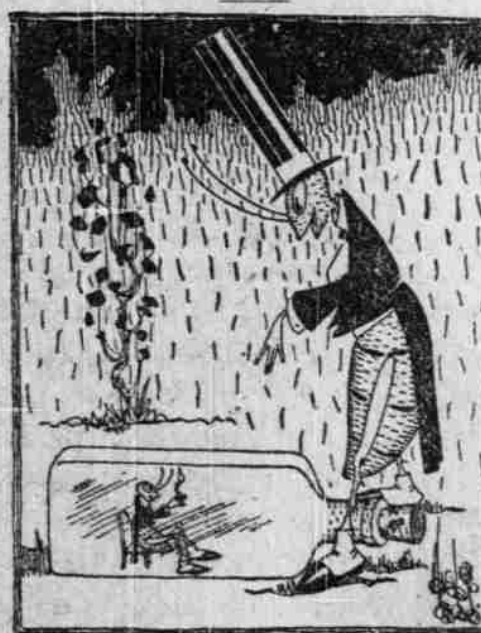
"No," replied pater grimly. "You will get one for nothing after you are married."—Judge.

Playing.

"When a family seemed pinched in circumstances the first thing we asked was whether a woman's husband played the horse races."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "Now the first thing we ask is whether a man's wife plays bridge."

A JOB.



Mr. Landlord Bug—Well, how about the rent?

Mr. Tenant—Well, you'll have to come in and get it if you want it.

Slow Fellow.

She was a most disdainful miss; He got a freezing look. She told him he could have one kiss. And one was all he took.

Slaves to Duty.

"We have been appointed on the committee to investigate the alleged baseball trust," said Representative Wombat.

"A serious matter," responded Representative Wallaby. "We shall, of course, have to attend all the games."

Surprising.

"I have noticed one queer way in which nature works with opposites."

"What's that?"

"So often the rising wind means falling weather."